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Filed: November 20, 1998

Amendment After Final Office Action

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AMENDMENTS

In the specification:

Please replace the paragraph at page 7, line 12, with the following paragraph:

Figures 2A and 2B show representative results confirming the regulation of the chTCR gene expression by tetracycline analogs. In Figure 2A, stable transfected uncloned JLAV12S (left hand side) and JN3S Jurkat (right hand side) cell populations were cultured for 48 hours in tetracycline-free medium (CM, upper row of panels) or in the presence of 1 µg/ml of Tet (broken line) or Dox (solid line) (lower row of panels) and the surface expression of chTCRs was examined after staining with FITC-conjugated goat antisera to mouseλ light chain. Figure 2B shows a timecourse of inactivation of chTCR gene expression in JLAV12S cells zero hours (top left), 8 hours (top right), 12 hours (bottom left) or 24 hours (bottom right) after addition of Dox at 1 µg/ml. In both Figures 2A and 2B negative controls (FITC-conjugated goat antisera to mouse IgG) are overlaid (filled curve). The fluorescence channel number is plotted along the x axis, and the y axis represents the relative cell number.

Amendments to the specification are indicated in the attached "Marked Up Version of Amendments" (page i).

In the Claims

Please amend claims 1, 14 and 18-19 as follows:

1. (Four times amended) A method of regulating the expression of a recombinant nucleic acid sequence encoding a polypeptide which is immunogenic in a mammal; the method comprising introducing into a mammal that has made an immune response to said immunogenic

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polypeptide, a cell transformed in vitro with a vector comprising a nucleic acid encoding said immunogenic polypeptide, operably linked to a tetracycline-regulatable promoter; and altering the concentration of tetracycline or an analog thereof to which the cell is exposed so as to achieve in said mammal expression of said immunogenic polypeptide that is altered in the presence or absence of tetracycline or an analog thereof.

14. (Three times amended) An isolated autologous leukocyte transformed with a nucleic acid sequence encoding a polypeptide which is immunogenic in a mammal, and to which the mammal has already made an immune response, the nucleic acid sequence being operably linked to a tetracycline-regulatable promoter, such that expression of the immunogenic polypeptide by the leukocyte is controlled by altering the concentration of tetracycline or an analog thereof to which the leukocyte is exposed after introduction to a mammal.
18. (Three Times Amended) A method of regulating the expression of a nucleic acid sequence encoding a heterologous polypeptide in a leukocyte after introduction of said leukocyte into a mammal that has made an immune response to the heterologous polypeptide, comprising transforming the isolated leukocyte in vitro with the nucleic acid coding sequence operably-linked to a tetracycline-operator sequence, and a sequence encoding a tetracycline-sensitive DNA-binding expression-regulating polypeptide; and altering the concentration of tetracycline, or an analogue thereof, to which the leukocyte is exposed after said introduction into said mammal, thereby regulating the expression of the coding sequence.